



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
(CROSS REFERENCE)**

PART 7 OF 14

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
RELEASE

SUBJECT: Eleanor Roosevelt

CROSS-REFERENCES

PAGES RELEASED: 272

NOTE: A search of the indices to our central records system at FBI Headquarters revealed cross-references to your subject. A cross-reference is defined as a mention of your subject in a file on another individual, organization, event, activity or the like. In processing cross-references, the pages considered for possible release include only those pages which mention your subject and any additional pages showing the context in which your subject is mentioned. When such a page also contains information about another subject matter, the information "outside the scope" of the request is marked with "o/s" in the margin and bracketed. Whenever possible, the o/s material is released; however, it is withheld if consultation with another government agency would be required or if it is otherwise exempt from disclosure. For your information, the exemptions that apply to the material had it been within the scope of your request has also been noted on the document.

THIS IS ENCLOSURE 7 of 14 ENCLOSURE(S)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

FDM-O
100-3280

New York, N.Y.
January 21, 1941

PERSONAL AND

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: AMERICAN RESCUE SHIP MISSION
Internal Security - R

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are the originals of the reports of Confidential Informant [redacted] dated December 26, 1940 and January 6, 1941 regarding the above captioned matter.

Copies of informant's reports are being placed in the file of the above captioned case for use in connection with the investigation of that case, and pertinent portions of the reports will be incorporated in a report which will be submitted to the Bureau in this matter.

Also enclosed are the following items which informant [redacted] transmitted with his reports:

Leaflet advertising an entertainment to be given by the Macombs Peace Lodge, 77 - 5th Avenue, New York City, on December 24, 1940.

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-10123-45

Clipping from the DAILY WORKER of December 24, 1940 advertising the following social events to be given on the dates indicated by the organization mentioned below: Entertainment by the American Peace Mobilization group at 77 Fifth Avenue, New York City on December 24, 1940 - Dance under the auspices of the Philharmonic Choral Society at Irving Plaza, 15th Street & Irving Place, New York City on December 24, 1940 - Peace Ball under the auspices of the East Bronx Peace Council, 1157 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, N.Y. December 24, 1940.

FIVE

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett

B. E. Sackett,
Special Agent in Charge.

1 ENCL - U

Encls. (4)
cc-N.Y. File #62-6806

New York, N.Y.
Jan. 6, 1944.

The West Bronx Committee of the American Rescue Ship Mission held a meeting this evening in the apartment of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Fifteen persons were present. Only four persons who attended the last meeting came to this. The I.W.O. sent three delegates; the various peace clubs sent five and the others probably are energetic Party members who lent their presence to help the Committee gain momentum.

[REDACTED] called the group's attention to an article in the World-Telegram on the American Rescue Ship Mission. The article was an attack against the Mission as a Communist-dominated organization and suggested that Mrs. Roosevelt and Dr. Holmes resigned because they learned its real purpose. [REDACTED] said that nobody, even from the beginning, believed that Mrs. Roosevelt would stick. He called Dr. Weissig and Mr. Baldwin mischief-makers who are responsible for all the disruption. He said Helen Keller was asked to sever her connections with the Mission, but she demonstrated her "noble ideals" by going to the Mission office and assuring the officials that she would carry on with them to the end. She issued a statement to the press for publication tomorrow. [REDACTED] asked [REDACTED] how to answer the charges that the mission intends to bring only Communists over. He said that the mission will have no control as to who will be admitted into Mexico; only the Mexican officials can decide that issue.

RECORDED & INDEXED

[REDACTED] spoke of the plight of the refugees. She mentioned that the Mexican legation authorized her and her husband to take charge of several ship-loads of Spanish refugees over. She said she was in Spain while the English and French governments did everything possible to help Franco win. [REDACTED] said the Mission has a huge warehouse in which they are storing clothes for the refugees. All were asked to write the telephone number and circulate it to friends who have garments to give away.


The Mission had a theatre party Sunday eve. in Mecca Temple. The show was NO FOR AN ANSWER by Marc Blitzstein. The Temple holds 5500 seats; only 40 were empty. Groden said a large profit was made, but he did not know the exact sum. [REDACTED] and Mrs. Reiser were delegated to [REDACTED]

NYC

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908 JUN 8 1961

buy a block of 200 tickets for the new play MY SISTER EILEEN. All the women pledged to sell them in the organisations to which they belong. A committee of four women was set up to make arrangements for a party and dance at the end of this month. The purpose is to raise funds and to attract people.





REAL LIVE ENTERTAINMENT !

ARMANDO & HIS GUITAR
CHORAL SINGING (GOOD)
XMAS CAROLS (PARODIES)
LA CONGA!

MASS SINGING & DANCING !

CHILE CON CARNE
HOT TOMALES

MACOMBS PEACE LODGE
77-5TH AVENUE N.Y.C.

EVE OF DECEMBER 24TH

SUBSCRIPTION

394

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 25c per line (16 words to a line—3 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Tonight

XMAS EVE STUDIO PROLIO DX Studio, 70 W. 125th St. Dancing of course, entertainment too. Aup. Crusader News Agency.

TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT! Chorus sing, Armando guitars. Everybody joins in at our Xmas Eve dance and jamboree. 8:30 P.M. 77 5th Ave. (15th St.). Subs. 25c. Aupices APM.

MASQUERADE DANCE. Wonderful time in store for all. Drinks. Adm. 50c. Irving Plaza, Irving Pl.—15th St. 8:30 P.M. Aupices Philharmonic Choral Society.

CHRISTMAS EVE PEACE BALL! Music by Cass Carr and Orchestra; entertainment by Bronx Youth Workshop. Refreshments. Admission 25c. Aup. East Bronx Peace Council, 1187 Southern Blvd., Bronx. 8 P.M.

CABARET & ENTERTAINMENT. Midnight dance. Christmas Eve, 8:30. Bessarabian Center 2131 Boston Rd. (180th St.) Bronx. Aupices Crotona Anti-War Committee.

GALA XMAS EVE FESTIVAL. Entertainment and dancing. 9:00 P.M. Adm. 25c. Royal Club, 2017 Grand Concourse, Bronx. Aupices Upper West Bronx Division YCL.

SWING AND SWAY the APM way. Gala Xmas affair. Free weenies. Entertainment by Brooklyn Contemporary Players. 8:30 P.M. Adm. 25c. 172 East 95th St., B'klyn. Aupices Lincoln Chapter APM.

GAY NINETIES NITE!! Old time film and song revue. Charlie Chaplin, Pearl White "Bird in a Gilded Cage." Mistletoe. Dancing. Singing. Punch. 8:30 P.M. 44 Rutter Ave. B'klyn. Aupices Progressive Youth Center—Prog. Comm. ALP.

Coming

NEW DANCE GROUP, 17 W. 24th St. Dec. 28th. 8:30 P.M. Negro Contribution: Music, Dance, Theatre; Arthur Atkida, Ledbelly, Canada Lee, Carlton Moss, Rahama Dance film. Subs. 25c.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

BALLROOM DANCE lessons, class and private. Workers' rates. Registration daily 2-5 P.M. Pallas Dance Group, 430 Sixth Ave. 1 flight up. OR. 5-0450.

WORKERS SCHOOL, Winter term registration! Complete program of Marxist-Leninist courses. Room 201, 35 E. 12th St., NYC.

TONIGHT at 9:00

New Zaria Russian
Entertainment - Dance
HOTEL DIPLOMAT

110 W. 42nd St. New York City
 Dancing till 3 A.M. • Admission 25c

Daily Worker
 December 24, 1940.

KRM:CJ

January 21, 1941

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE

A joint conference of the International Student Service and the National Student Federation of America was held on December 28, 1940, at the New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

The following were the 1940 officers of the International Student Service:

Chairman	- Dr. Alvin Johnson (New School of Social Research)
Vice	-(Mrs. Hendry Goddard Leach
Chairmen	(Mrs. Elliott Pratt
Secretary	- Louise Morley (Daughter of Christopher Morley)

Joseph F. Lash is employed as the General Secretary of the International Student Service at a salary of \$4,000 per year.

A National Committee of the Sponsors includes the following:

Clarence E. Pickett, a Quaker
Floyd Reeves, of the American Youth Commission
Samuel Guy Inman, Latin-American authority
Joseph Cadden, of the American Youth Congress
Jean Marie Neff, of the American Youth Congress

The International Student Service is made up of more than 200 college leaders. At the inception of the above-mentioned conference it appeared that the Young Communist League and the American

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"True defense of the nation is defense of the welfare of the people. Trade unionism in America is seriously threatened today as never before in history except for the first World War. The award of defense contracts to Ford and Bethlehem, the use of the antitrust laws to bust unions and encourage open-shops, the anti-labor legislation is part of the Roosevelt Administration's drive to take America into the war. To do so it needs to crush the labor movement, and youth must fight every step of the way against it."

The attitude of the Communist Party toward the proceedings is also shown in the following quotation which appeared in the Sunday Worker for December 29, 1940, page 5:

"The forced labor camp issue was discussed hotly. From the floor many questions were asked about the nature of the camps and their possible uses as cheap-labor reserves and gags for anti-war youth. Chairman Ernest Jennings and Robert Lane, ISS secretary, replied with red-baiting and finally shut off discussion."

Persons taking prominent part in the conference were:

Reinhold Niebuhr
Quincy Howe
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

News items covering this conference pointed out that the student leaders attending the conference were trying to create a new American youth organization free from Left-wing domination. The vanguard of this movement, according to this report, was sponsored by the International Student Service and is drawn from Harvard, Radcliffe and Swarthmore. The movement to create an organization free from Left-wing domination was headed by Peter Wuh, a graduate of Swarthmore in 1931, and Ed Ames, head of the Harvard Student Union. The program, which they suggested was as follows:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **100-577**

REPORT MADE AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA	DATE WHEN MADE 4-28-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-11-41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] hdy
TITLE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS SERVICE			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

International Students Service, 8 West 40th St., NYC, inquires of University of Arizona, Tucson, what action is being taken on its campus with respect to the current upset condition of students allegedly brought about by the Selective Service Act. Pamphlet entitled "I.S.S. Bulletin" dealing, inter alia, with "Pacifist Work Camps".

-RUC-

DETAILS:

AT TUCSON, ARIZONA:

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had received a communication from the INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS SERVICE which may be of interest to this Bureau.

Agent observed a letter written to [REDACTED] by JOSEPH P. LASH, General Secretary of that organization, which styles itself the "I. S. S. ". This letter was dated March 6, 1941, the letterhead showing the address of 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y. The letter requested [REDACTED] to advise the I.S.S. what action is being taken on [REDACTED] campus to help students adjust themselves to the upset mental condition brought about in students in many cases by the Selective Service Act and the attendant alleged uncertainty whether such students will ever be able to complete their education. It was stated that a survey is being made to determine what action is being taken in this connection in colleges and universities throughout the United States.

<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p>	<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">100-23649-1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAY 5 1941</p>
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>⑤ - Bureau 3 - New York City (ENCL.) 2 - Phoenix</p>	<p>COPIES DESTROYED</p>

Phoenix File #100-577

Enclosed in the communication was a pamphlet entitled "I.S.S. Bulletin", to which no reference was made in the communication. Titles of the articles therein are "I.S.S. AND THE YOUTH MOVEMENT", "PACIFIST WORK CAMPS", "I.S.S. NOTES", and "DR. GIDEONSE ON WORK CAMPS". The publication is identified as Volume 1, No. 2, February, 1941. It is indicated that this pamphlet is published "at frequent intervals" by the I. S. S. at the above New York City address.

The inside front cover of this pamphlet lists the names of numerous persons who compose the alleged Executive Committee, National Committee, Staff and Patrons of the organization. Among the names in the first group appear those of Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Mrs. DWIGHT MORROW, ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, WILLIAM A. NEILSON and among the "Patrons" are listed ALBERT EINSTEIN and ROBERT MILLIKAN.

The latter part of the article entitled "I.S.S. AND THE YOUTH MOVEMENT" (by Joseph P. Lash) states, in part, "I.S.S. today is uncovering the vast resources of leadership that exist on the campus. It is the training school of student democracy. It is becoming increasingly clear that mankind will never go back to the post-Versailles status quo, it is not at all clear what the picture will be in a few years and how much that is good in democracy will survive.....If anti-democratic forces are allowed to secure a monopoly on the articulate youth leadership today, they will have a decisive hold on the future."

Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, it is stated, is 39 years of age, Dutch-born, and currently President of Brooklyn College. In the interview with GIDEONSE by one ROBERT G. SPIVACK, the former gave the opinion that while Work Camps are not a panacea for all social ills, he does believe that they help to overcome race-prejudice.

It is indicated in this publication that in July, 1941, a work camp will be held at Hudson, Ohio; that speakers at this camp will be representatives of the "rubber unions, Standard Oil Company, the churches and the relief institutions of the area".

Further quotations are not being made, inasmuch as the pamphlet has been obtained and is being forwarded to the Office of Origin.

ENCLOSURE: TO NEW YORK CITY: Pamphlet entitled "I.S.S. BULLETIN".

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

REG:RMJ
100-17036

March 20, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS SERVICE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated March 20, 1942 in the above-entitled case.

In this report there is set forth a list of officers of the INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS SERVICE. This is to advise that the following individuals not listed, are members of the Executive Committee of the above-mentioned organization:

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Mrs. Dwight Morrow

Very truly yours,

V. C. Groppworth
V. C. GROPPWORTH
Assistant Director

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100-23649-11
MAR 24 1942

October 25, 1940

J. Edgar Hoover
Chief of the Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I do not know whether you are interested in receiving
propaganda of this sort or not.

However, I am enclosing it for your edification.

Yours very truly,

[Redacted signature block]

[Redacted block]

1 ENCL D

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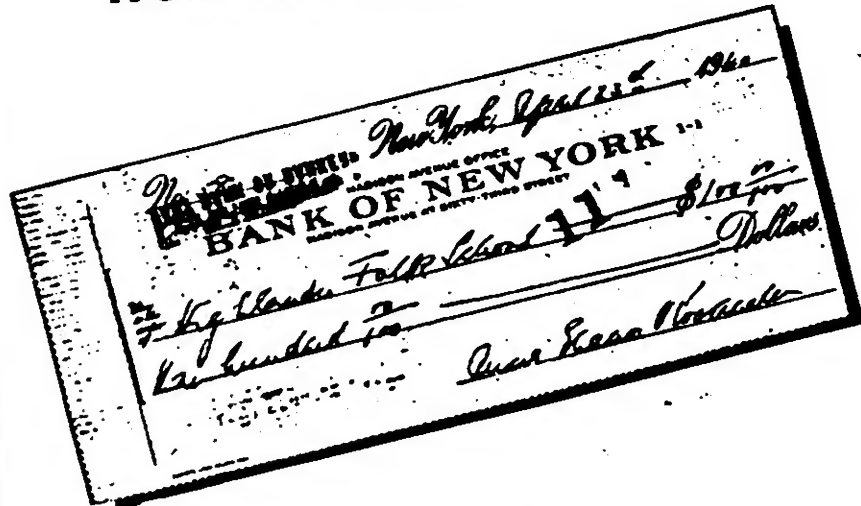
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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(PERMISSION IS GRANTED TO REPRODUCE THIS PAGE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITH CREDIT TO CONSTITUTIONAL EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE, INC.)

A Check from the WHITE HOUSE



helps support
FIFTH COLUMN activity
in the SOUTH

Highlander Folk School "is a center, if not the center
for the spreading of Communist doctrine in thirteen
Southeastern states."

—The Nashville Tennessean
leading Democratic newspaper

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NEW YORK

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
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MID-WEST HEADQUARTERS
PIONEER BLDG.
MADISON WISCONSIN

Constitutional Educational League, Inc.,
First National Building,
Birmingham, Alabama

For release SATURDAY AFTERNOON
and SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 26-27

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 26. "A check from the White House helps support Fifth Column activity in the South."

This charge supported by a photographic reproduction of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's check, is printed on the inside front cover of a booklet, "The FIFTH COLUMN in the South", released here today from the Southern headquarters of the Constitutional Educational League. The author, Joseph P. Kamp, Vice-Chairman of the League, also wrote the widely circulated expose, "The FIFTH COLUMN in Washington."

Photographs in the booklet show Mrs. Roosevelt's check for \$100 drawn April 23, 1940, on the Bank of New York payable to the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., and the letter of transmittal on White House stationery addressed to James Dombrowski at the School.

Dombrowski, according to the booklet, was arrested in Elizabethton, Tennessee, during the Communist-led textile strikes in 1929, and in 1932 brought Soviet posters from Russia which were held up by the U.S. Customs as "seditious."

The Nashville Tennessean, Democratic newspaper supporting President Roosevelt for a third term, is one of the many sources quoted to support Mr. Kamp's "indictment." That newspaper investigated Highlander Folk School last year and, according to the Kamp booklet, declared it to be "a center, if not THE center for the spreading of Communist doctrine in thirteen Southeastern states."

The author charges that this "training center for Communist agitators" has been regularly supported by Mrs. Roosevelt since 1932 and that it has received financial help through the National Youth Administration and the WPA. He quotes Highlander as advertising that its regular staff of instructors is assisted by "government officials who will lecture and lead discussions." Mr. Kamp names, among others, Frank Coffee of the Social Security Board,

Dr. J. H. Daves of the T.V.A., Esther Gelders of the National Youth Administration, and Stewart Meacham of the NLRB.

Another government official, Aubrey Williams, head of the National Youth Administration is accused of having provided a letter of introduction for "Communist" John Donovan, National Representative of the Workers Alliance, when he came to Birmingham in 1938 to help promote the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which the booklet charges, was Communist inspired and controlled.

The Williams introduction is quoted as having said in part: "I regard him very highly and have found that he usually knows what he is talking about."

The author describes an "anti-American song book" prepared by the students at Highlander; he says that on "the most-thumbed page" is the Communist theme song, the Internationale, and from page 23 he quotes "an old tune with new words" as follows:

"My country tis of thee,
Land of mass misery,
Of this I sing.
Land where the workers toil,
And bosses reap their spoil,
Where children starve and freeze,
From fall till spring."

"A dangerous alien-bred and alien-minded Fifth Column has invaded an unsuspecting Southland," says Mr. Kamp in his opening charge. "Its agents, agitators and saboteurs are in strategic positions in the schools and the churches; among farmers and industrial workers; on WPA projects and in government agencies. Everywhere - in every Southern state, in most every community - this sinister network is spreading its vicious propaganda and organizing its forces.

"So subtle has been its approach, it has enlisted and is currently receiving the help of many respected and trusting Southerners. Its program is anti-American and anti-God. The ultimate goal is social chaos, the overthrow of the government and the establishment of 'a new social order'".

After presenting much detailed data and many quotations from Communist documents, Mr. Kamp makes the blunt charge that the objective of the Fifth Column is "to 'take over' industry! To 'take over' the South! To 'take over' America."

Wittingly, or unwittingly, government officials including a

governor, labor leaders, churchmen, educators, influential and well-meaning local citizens are being used as a vanguard for the Moscow-inspired Red revolution which already is in an advanced stage in the South, Mr. Kamp says.

Commonwealth College, at Mena, Arkansas, which a few weeks ago was fined \$2500 on anarchy charges and for displaying the Communist hammer and sickle in place of the American flag, is linked by Mr. Kamp directly with Highlander Folk School. He quotes from a joint advertisement published by the two schools in which they appealed for money, and, says Kamp:

"Illustrated with the usual 'ailing baby' pictures, the advertisement features a statement by Vice Presidential Candidate Henry Wallace who once wrote praise of Lenin, Mussolini and Hitler. The quotation reads:

"I have never seen among any peasantry of Europe poverty so abject as that which exists from Arkansas on to the east coast."

The American Legion, Mr. Kamp writes, "has been fighting Highlander as a subversive enterprise since 1935; Gerald Foley, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, has publicly branded it as 'Communitic'."

Further concerning Mrs. Roosevelt the author writes:

"I am greatly interested in what you are doing, for it is a much needed work," said Mrs. Roosevelt when she met with the students and staff members of Highlander at a supper they tendered her at Chattanooga's Ross Hotel last April. She was accompanied by Dr. Frank Graham, once a board member of Soviet Russia's State University of Moscow Summer School for Training American Students in Communism. Also in the party were Gardner Jackson, former government official lately involved in a plot to sneer the Dies Committee and previously exposed as having been a regular contributor to a Communist organization; and Kathryn Lewis, daughter of John L. Lewis, who recently sided openly with the Communist faction in the New York CIO convention."

A photograph in the booklet shows Mrs. Roosevelt in conference with Dr. Frank Graham and Myles Horton, a University of Chicago graduate and one of the founders of Highlander. Mr. Kamp quotes Horton as saying that the school affords "an opportunity to direct the American revolutionary tradition towards a cooperative society operated by and for the workers". Horton is the present Director of the School, although Mr. Kamp says he spends part of his time as a CIO organizer.

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85744

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

This Case Originated At WASHINGTON, D. C.

File No. 65-1492

Report Made At: WASHINGTON, D. C.	Date When Made 30 JUN 1945	Period for which Made 3-9-45; 6-18-45	Report Made By: [REDACTED] JR
Title CO. U. I. INFILTRATION OF THE UNITED FEDERAL WORKERS OF AMERICA - CIO			Character of Case INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: In the period ending June 15, 1945, the United Federal Workers of America - CIO continued efforts to increase wages, increase membership, and eliminate social discrimination. UFWA signed pact with the Fair Employment Practices Committee May 10, 1945. Post war problems continue to receive attention. National officers and various officials of locals still in contact with alleged and known Communists.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file number 61-8657. Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], dated March 26, 1945 at Washington, D. C.

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11 FEB 11 1965

Approved and
ForWARDED:Special Agent
in Charge

Do Not Write in These Spaces

61-8657-362

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9 JUL 2 1945

RECORDED

INDEXED

EX-45

RETURN TO

DIRECTOR

57 JAN 2 1946

The Federal Record, Volume 7, No. 1, undertakes to explain the meat shortage and points out the necessity of OPA price control to hold down the cost of living. The article stated that the cost of living has already gone too high and that the members of the Union must see to it that Congress does not let prices go any higher. It recommended the following:

"1. Congress should direct government agencies to impose strick controls on slaughtering and distribution of meat.

"2. Congress should provide enforcement funds to police and jail the black market operators. OPA has only 250 investigators for the entire meat industry. The FBI was asked to help police black markets, but refused. We can get rid of the black marketeers just as we got rid of kidnapers, if Congress will back necessary enforcement measures.

"3. Congress should find out why the War Food Administration is always playing ball with the industrial self-interests by opposing necessary controls and by running its operations with the smallest possible reserves of food on hand for emergencies like now. Congress might even put the War Food Administration in charge of all food operations, and throw all price control to the winds. After that, unchecked, uncontrolled profiteering and price inflation."

On Page 8 of the D. C. Edition of the same issue it was urged that Union members take action to check higher rents, and suggested that the members check with OPA if they have any doubt about the rate asked by the landlord. The article stated, "If you want to keep food and rent prices pegged, tell the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees to keep the present price control laws without amendments, but with better enforcement."

Although the Federal Record has consistently supported the Office of Price Administration in its rationing program, the Volume 7, No. 2 issue contained an article pointing out the victory which had been achieved in a year long fight to protect a 19 year old comptometer operator of OPA from discrimination. The article stated that an attack by UFWA-FEPC in the form of pages of affidavits succeeded in ~~THELMA A. EBY~~ retaining her position and her supervisor, ~~WILLIAM SLACK~~, leaving the Office of Price Administration.

UFWA-Women's Auxiliary held a meeting at the National Archives Auditorium on March 30, 1945, to pay tribute to American War Mothers and to hear Colonel OVETA CULP HOBBY, Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and MARY McLEOD BETHUNE discuss the role of "Women in the War" and the part they must

play in building a secure peace. The meeting was part of the national observance of a War Mothers Week sponsored by the various CIO Auxiliaries. A flier was distributed by the Women's Auxiliary of the UFWA prior to the meeting, which announced the speakers as being Mrs. ROOSEVELT, Colonel HOBBS, MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, President of the National Council of Negro Women, and HENRY BEITSCHER, President of the District Council of the United Federal Workers. It listed as entertainment the Howard University Choir. According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] HENRY BEITSCHER was responsible for having the meeting held at the Archives Auditorium instead of the Agriculture Building.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] furnished a printed card which was apparently circulated to all members of the UFWA in Washington, D. C. It reads as follows:

"Dear Brother Union Member:

"Your union activities are extremely important and we also feel your wife can make a contribution in carrying out the union program through joining the UFWA Women's Auxiliary.

"The Auxiliary has a varied and interesting program and at present is actively participating in the wage campaign. We have neighborhood groups convenient to get to and one central membership meeting the second Wednesday of each month at 1212-18 St. NW.

"For further information please call:-

"WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF THE UFWA."

According to the Federal Record, Volume 6, No. 11, the Women's Auxiliary of the UFWA on March 17, 1945, opened the nursery school for children from Age 3 to 5, at the Union Headquarters, 1212 18th Street, NW. The Nursery is open from 9:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. each Saturday morning. It is available to all Union and Auxiliary mothers. ETHEL QUINN was named as the School's Director, ROSE LIEBERMAN was designated as the dancing teacher, and ART would be taught by DANTE RADICI. The fee announced was 50¢ a week for each child, payable monthly in advance. This school received considerable publicity and the April 30, 1945, Maryland-D. C. Edition of the CIO News devoted an entire two page spread to an article dealing with the nursery and pictures.

The Federal Record, Volume 7, No. 1, devoted an entire page to the Union Play Group or Nursery School and stated that Mrs. MARY MICHAELSON is in charge of the registrations.

FOURTH REPORT
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
IN CALIFORNIA
1948

COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS



100-15252-39

REPORT OF THE JOINT FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE
TO THE 1948 REGULAR CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
SACRAMENTO, 1948

100-15252-39

of its official statements, issued in March, 1941, the American Peace Mobilization declared:

"But even if we don't approve of England's war, isn't her side still preferable to Hitler's; and isn't it better to fight and beat Hitler with England than without her? No. An English victory will result in the same sort of imperialist, anti-democratic peace as will a Nazi victory."

At the time of the issuance of the foregoing statement, the American Peace Mobilization was engaged in picketing the White House. Its pickets carried placards which denounced the President as a warmonger and a tool of Wall Street. There were also placards which denounced lend-lease, and others which described the war as an imperialist conflict, etc. Young Communist members continuously passed out leaflets at UCLA and the University of California at Berkeley calling upon the students to resist conscription, lend-lease and to keep out of "the British Imperialist War."

On the very day that Hitler attacked Russia, the American Peace Mobilization withdrew its pickets from the White House. The organization itself was promptly disbanded, and its erstwhile adherents became vociferous American patriots demanding an immediate entrance of the United States into the war.

The American Peace Mobilization carried on part of its agitation with songs. The chorus of one is illustrative:

"Oh Franklin Roosevelt told the people how he felt;
We damn near believed what he said.
He said, I hate war and so does Eleanor,
But we won't be safe 'till everybody's dead."

The *Daily Worker* for September 3, 1940, carried a list of the permanent officers elected September 2, 1940, to lead the American Peace Mobilization. The Rev. John B. Thompson of Oklahoma was elected chairman. Reid Robinson, President of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO; Paul Robeson, Negro baritone; Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York State; Jack McMichael, Chairman of the American Youth Congress; Theodore Dreiser, novelist; Katherine Terrell, Executive Secretary of the Institute for Pacific Relations, and Frederic Field, Secretary of the Institute for Pacific Relations, were elected vice chairmen.

The following were elected to the National Council of the American Peace Mobilization: Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, Howard Bay, Marc Blitzstein, Donald Ogden Stewart, Harry Van Arsdale, James Carey, Hugh Delacy, Herbert Biberman, Joseph Cadden, Dr. Walter Neff, George Marshall, Elmer Felhaber, John P. Davis, Harvey O'Connor, Morris Watson, Rev. Owen Knox, Leonard Goldsmith, Gerald Harris, Sr., Carl Swanson, Grace Makepeace, Herbert Long, Howard Lee, Donald Henderson, Rev. Chad. Wilson, Virgil Mason, Henry Donaghue, Mervyn Rathbone, Charles Doraine, Pearl Hart, Abram Flaxer, Rabbi Moses, Revels Cayton, Joseph Curran, John DeBoer, Dr. Max Yergan, Millen Brand, Carl Sandburg, Richard Wright, Langston Hughes, Carey McWilliams, Earl Robinson, Rev. Frank Smith, Charles B. Gley, J. P. Merrill, George Nelson, Michael Quill, Dr. Abraham Cronbach, George S.

response to a call by one Viola Ilma, a conference was organized at New York University, Washington Square, New York City.

The Communists contended that Viola Ilma was tainted with Nazi or Fascist sympathies and that her idea in mobilizing American youth into the America Youth Congress was "inspired" by observing youth organizations in Italy and Germany. In any event, the gathering in New York in 1934 included representatives from national youth organizations, reaching all the way from the Boy Scouts to the Young Communist League.

The Communists took over immediately. Earl Browder, in his book "Communism," describes the capture of the American Youth Congress, and, incidentally accuses Eleanor Roosevelt, members of the Roosevelt Cabinet, and state governors, along with Viola Ilma, of having Fascist tendencies. Browder said:

"A unique achievement of the youth united front movement was the building of an anti-fascist bloc inside the American Youth Congress, which was called together by a certain young woman named Viola Ilma with the backing of Mrs. Roosevelt, Anne Morgan, a half-dozen State Governors, members of the Roosevelt Cabinet, etc., with the purpose of adopting a program for American youth which was distinctly fascist in its tendencies."

Like many important Communist front organizations, the American Youth Congress was so cleverly handled that many prominent persons of non-Communist tendencies were drawn into its circle of supporters.

With the help of the Socialists, the Communists were successful in ousting Viola Ilma from the leadership of the American Youth Congress, and installed Waldo McNutt as chairman. McNutt held this position for about a year, when he became the national organizer of the American League Against War and Fascism, another important Communist front organization. Waldo McNutt's father, Ernest F. McNutt, was a member of the Kansas State Committee of the Communist Party and a representative from Kansas on the national executive board of the Workers' Alliance of America, the Communist front for unemployed.

Waldo McNutt's wife, Rose Troiano, was a member of the administrative committee of the American Youth Congress.

William W. Hinckley was executive secretary of the American Youth Congress for a few months in the latter part of 1935 and became chairman of the organization in January of 1936. He continued to serve in this position until July, 1939. The Dies Committee reported that the Communist Party arranged and paid for Hinckley's trans-atlantic passage to Europe in 1936, where he was in attendance at the First World Youth Congress. At this time Hinckley was chairman of the American Youth Congress.

Champion is a publication of the Communist Party and bears the union printer's label No. 209, Prompt Press. Edward Strong, Abbott Simon and Rose Terlin, leaders of the American Youth Congress, were members of the staff of the *Champion*.

Edward Strong was a member of the administrative committee of the American Youth Congress, representing the National Negro Congress. He was also the chairman of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. He was member of the National Committee of The American League for

Dorothy Parker, Donald Ogden Stewart, and a group of people who met with a man who had come from the German underground.

Mrs. March stated that she had been a character witness for Herman Shumlin, theatrical producer in New York, when he was tried for contempt of the House Committee on Un-American Activities together with other members of the Communist Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Mrs. March admitted that she was acquainted with Mrs. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a member of the national committee of the Communist Party, and that she was one of the delegates with Mrs. March who attended the Congress in Paris. She stated that she had not been active in the Congress of American Women for some time and that she had resigned from the board of the organization a year previous. She testified that she had given up her position in the International Democratic Federation. She emphasized the point that she had not given up her activities in these groups because she opposed them but because of "certain pressure of work."

Mrs. March appeared with Frederic March, her husband, before Congressman Dies in August, 1940. On that occasion Frederic March was confronted with a former secretary of the Communist Party in Los Angeles. At one point of his interrogation Frederic March made the following statement:

"Mr. Dies, may I ask one more question in an attempt to sum up? Assuming Mr. Leech is attempting to tell the truth as he sees it, might it be possible that my name had been bandied about?"

Mrs. March was asked whether or not she found herself in a similar position in 1948—"that it might be possible that" her name "had been bandied about"; whether or not she should be held responsible for her connection with known Communists, such as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, or had she been fooled because of the purported objectives used by the Communists in "window-dressing" their causes and organizations.

She stated that she had not been fooled "into going to the Congress in Europe." She then read a telegram which she alleged was sent to the Congress in Paris by Eleanor Roosevelt. The communication read as follows:

"May I take this opportunity to send all those attending the International Women's Conference my best wishes for courage and spiritual guidance in your struggle to restore your countries."

When Mrs. March was reminded that Mrs. Roosevelt had admitted on occasion that the Communists had fooled her, the witness replied by saying "I might be fooled into doing something I thought was right in doing, but I couldn't be fooled into something I thought was wrong."

DAILY WORKER

This paper is the official organ of the Communist Party of the United States.

On August 28, 1923, Gregory Zinoviev, chief of the Communist International, sent a cablegram to Charles E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party (the American section of the Communist

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN JUAN	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN JUAN	DATE 8/31/56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/30;8/13,20-23/56
TITLE OF CASE [REDACTED] WAS.		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY ap
AGENCY (REQ. REC'D REP'T FORM BY		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C & N	

SYNOPSIS:

Prosecution of subject for violation of Commonwealth Law #53 still pending. Subject continues to live **[REDACTED]**

[REDACTED] Subject not reported as taking part in either PCP or NPPR activities. **[REDACTED]**

[REDACTED] gives oral support to Nationalist and Communist leaders and makes anti-U. S. remarks.

- P* -

AGENCY **PAB, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]**
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. **9-12-56**
HOW FORW. **0-640 [REDACTED]**
BY **RET [REDACTED]**

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

Identification Record

Mr. FERNANDO ANIBITARTE, Secretary to Special Prosecutor JOSE C. APONTE of the Department of Justice, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, advised SA **[REDACTED]** on July 30, 1956, that

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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- 2 - San Juan (100-401)

100-4503-133	RECORDED - 25
7 SEP 4 1956	INDEXED - 25 EX - 134

SEP 13 1956

SUBV CONTROL

OF FBI—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned

SJ 100-401

The CTAL is a union of workers under the leadership of VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, according to [REDACTED]

VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, the President of the CTAL, is an admitted Marxist.

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is the self-admitted President of the NPPR.

According to [REDACTED] JUAN SANTOS RIVERA is Chairman of the PCP, member of the PCP Central Committee, and one of the 11 San Juan Smith Act defendants indicted on October 27, 1954.

RAMON MIRABAL, according to [REDACTED] is Secretary General of the PCP, member of the PCP Central Committee, and one of the 11 San Juan Smith Act defendants indicted on October 27, 1954.

In an undated script believed to have been for a program in November, 1955, the subject commented that high government and legislative officials no longer commemorate the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

In the script for the program of January 15, 1956, ENAMORADO related that the "National Guardian", which he described as a "North American liberal-progressive weekly", contained an article concerning a petition for amnesty directed to President EISENHOWER in favor of 16 political prisoners sentenced under the Smith Act and signed by such prominent individuals as ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and NORMAN THOMAS.

The 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the "National Guardian" as a publication launched in New York in 1948 aiming at national circulation, which it found to be, from its inception, notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers,

November 4, 1944

THE SMEAR OFFENSIVE - A REPORT

13
31

This unsigned article, which is apparently intended as a report to some undesignated individual or group, has as its stated intention the offering of proof that the publication of "Undercover" by John Roy Carlson, is an "incident in an extensive.....program" to exploit the war situation "in order to divide and confuse the American people, to deepen and intensify the revolutionary elements present in the country", and "to silence all opposition to the foreign policy of the present administration".

The method of the campaign, according to the author, is, by vilification and slander, to destroy the reputations of all persons opposed to the policies of the agencies involved. He lists the following groups as collaborating in the program:

1. The American Communist Party
2. The Friends of Democracy, Incorporated
3. The Anti-Defamation League
4. The Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League
5. New Deal Agencies

The entire article is devoted to proving the above point and considerable space is given to attempting to show that "Undercover" was Communist inspired and published under the auspices of the Friends of Democracy, formed by Leon M. Birkhead. The career of Carlson, whose real name is Avedis Boghos Derounian, is covered in detail in an effort to show his Communistic background and influence. In discussing various allegedly Communist front groups, the report returns consistently to "Undercover", referring to it as the "epitome" of the methods used by the "sneakers".

Under a subheading, "Method", the author states that the entire plan is built around the words "Fascism" and "Nazism"; anyone who disagrees with the "Smear Bund" is a Nazi or a Fascist. If direct charges cannot be made against an individual he is associated, by innuendo, with known subversives, thus transferring the stigma to the object of the attack. Several examples of this technique are mentioned.

The objective is stated to be to set the Protestant against the Catholic, the Catholic against the Protestant, both against the Jews, white against Negro, employer against employee, etc., thus creating disunity and opening the door for Communist control of the United States.

The well-known Communist infiltration system is cited and two examples of this are given. One of these is "The Protestant", edited by Kenneth Leslie, which is said to be controlled by the Communists while ostensibly acting as a medium for religious expression. Various articles in "The Protestant" are said to be contributed by known Communists, including Hewlitt

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ENCLOSURE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

FLG:JK
100-13515

April 22, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto are two copies of a report dated April 14, 1942 of confidential informant [REDACTED] which contains information concerning a luncheon given in honor of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Madame Maxim Litvinoff, which launched a nationwide campaign for six million dollars for Russian War Relief, Inc.

Enclosed also is a printed list of the individuals who were in attendance at this luncheon which the informant furnished with his report.

Copies of the informant's report are being placed in the file for use in connection with the investigation of the captioned case.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH,
Assistant Director

1
Waited for [unclear] 4/27/42
Encs.
cc: NY 61-730

5 MAY 2 1942

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APR 23 1942

Tuesday, April 14, 1942.

Attended luncheon in honor of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mme. Maxim Litvinoff at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, 49th St. and Park Avenue. There were three thousand people present, Admission was three dollars per person. At this luncheon there was inaugurated a nation-wide campaign for six million dollars for Russian War Relief.

The luncheon started with the playing of the Internationale and the Star Spangled Banner. The audience joined in singing both. The Chairwoman was Mrs. Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College. The first speaker to be introduced was Archibald MacLeish, director of the office of Facts and Figures. He said that there are Fascists in this country who would rather see this country lose the war than give aid to the Soviet Union. There are those he said who would hold back shipping the arms to the Soviet Union because they think these arms would be used for the Bolshevization of the world. This is not so he said as you cannot force upon the people a form of government that they do not want as the people will choose the form of government they desire.

The next speaker was Mme. Litvinoff who after being introduced said to the pleasure of everyone listening, "I was a British subject, I am a Soviet citizen". Her speech was about the gallant red army and the good work being done by the Russian War Relief.

She was followed by Miss Margaret Webster who made a speech officially launching the campaign for six million dollars. She announced several donations of one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, a thousand dollars and a donation of two thousand five hundred dollars by Mrs. Theresa Lamont.

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61-10123-242

APR 28 1942

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX-1

The flowers and vases for this occasion was donated by wholesale florists through the contact made by Alex Guttman. [REDACTED]

The flowers and vases for this occasion was donated by wholesale florists through the contact made by Alex Guttman. [REDACTED]

Sp. 1. 1/2 in.
Sh. 1. 1/2 in.

EH:IT
3/30/44

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED
Date: April 4, 1944

To: Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Junior
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AMERICAN YOUTH FOR A FREE WORLD

In line with the oral request made of Mr. L. R. Roach of this Bureau by Mr. Neal, there is attached a memorandum summarizing information appearing in the Bureau's files concerning the captioned organization. It is recalled Mr. Neal's request was based upon an original request made by Miss Melvina Thompson, secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Attachment

100-189902-7

*Original personally
given to Mr. [unclear]
Stamps 4/4/44
LPR*

I.T.

Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 4/14/47

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT:

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
REGISTRATION ACT

5577

Reference is made to the New York teletype dated March 7, 1947, concerning [REDACTED] contacts with the American-Russian Institute, and [REDACTED]. All information in the possession of the Boston Field Division concerning [REDACTED] affiliations with both the Institute and [REDACTED] is reflected in the attached report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 4/14/47 at Boston, at pages 45-51. G.I.R.-2

The Bureau's attention is directed to THE WORKER for April 13, 1947 at Page 3. This sets forth SHAPLEY's PCA speech in New York City on 3/5/47. Adverse references to the Bureau and the President are made in the first six paragraphs. THE WORKER text is being maintained in the files of the Boston Field Division.

cc: New York

BSS:ech
100-16321

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On February 10, 1947, [REDACTED] learned of a conversation had on that date between MARJORIE LANSING, Acting Executive Secretary of the PCA in Massachusetts, [REDACTED]. She advised him that a founding convention of the Massachusetts Chapter PCA would be held at the Hotel Somerset in Boston on March 2. The principal speaker would be HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS, Congresswoman from California, and SHAPLEY was requested to make a thirty-minute speech. He was forced to decline because of prior commitments, and was hesitant to accept the honorary chairmanship of the Massachusetts Chapter. They discussed the growth of the PCA in Massachusetts and the activities of the Union for Democratic Action, also known as Americans for Democratic Action. SHAPLEY asserted that two of the ROOSEVELTS and LEON RENDERSON were very active in the ADA and described themselves as "genuine liberals." SHAPLEY averred that they were "nearly genuine and nearly liberal," but that so long as they continued to look for Communists under their beds, they would accomplish nothing. He was fearful lest this organization sap the strength of the PCA and render both meaningless. LANSING pointed out that Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT worked closely with the PCA and thus counterbalanced the two ROOSEVELTS in the ADA. SHAPLEY finally agreed to accept the Honorary Chairmanship, and further to undertake the organization of scientific and professional people in Massachusetts into the PCA. (U)

[REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: July 13, 1946

FROM : E. R. GLAVIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey

I advised the Congressman that there has been quite a lot of comment recently regarding the infiltration of undesirable individuals into the Government service and that a number of inquiries are being made of the Bureau regarding name checks into the Bureau's investigative files of prospective Government employees. I told the Congressman that we were hopelessly handicapped in our work due to the fact that the Budget Bureau found fit to materially reduce our appropriation without rhyme or reason and that as a result, not through choice but through absolute necessity, the Bureau could not assume the burden of name checks of all Government employees since we did not have the force to do the work. I pointed out to him that we asked for

very much concerned about this particular matter. He wondered whether the Bureau could investigate all individuals being considered for employment in the Government service. I told him I did not know how many new

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EX-2

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

- 2 -

employees were hired by the Government service but that I presumed it would go into the hundreds of thousands yearly, that we had no staff to make such investigations, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had secured from them very enlightening information concerning individuals they had investigated and found to be subversively inclined and who had been appointed in the Government service regardless of that fact [REDACTED] stated that he had been advised that on occasion after such investigations had been made and the facts were placed before the Loyalty Committee of the Civil Service Commission, the "I" Government Workers' Union representatives would appear in behalf of questioned employees and on many occasions the Loyalty Committee would dilly dally around on its decision for months before any action was taken and that in most instances no action was taken.

He stated that he had heard of one instance very confidentially where Mrs. Roosevelt had gone to bat for one such individual. (This information should not be passed on since it was received in utmost confidence by me from [REDACTED])

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

7569

FILE NO. **100-8878**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/16, 17/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/20/45	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> LEDW:B
TITLE FOREIGN INSPIRED AGITATION AMONG THE AMERICAN NEGROES IN THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Current developments set forth regarding foreign inspired agitation among the American Negroes in the Washington Field Division.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 100-13554.
Report of Special Agent
dated February 20, 1945, at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This report summarizes current developments with regard to foreign inspired agitation among the American Negroes in the Washington Field Division for the period February 20, 1945, to March 20, 1945.

AGITATION BY ORGANIZATIONS

COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

Continued emphasis has been placed by the local Communist Political Association on the enrolment of members for 1945, and a drive for this purpose continued during the month of February. On February 26, 1945, the local Association had enrolled 245 members. Out of the 94 members of the Association not enrolled, 11 had been recommended by the Association to the State Committee to be dropped from the Association for various reasons, and 83 members remained as possible additional enrolments.

3 AND 100- 100-135-53-203 COPIES OF THIS REPORT Bureau C. I. PERC MDW Washington Field	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <div style="font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive;">G. H. Hottel</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 10px;"> 100-135-53-203 </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">OUT IN FILE</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; display: inline-block;"> 100-135-53-203 </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> EX-12 310 </div> </div> </div>
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WFO 100-8878

protesting organization was the Lincoln Douglass Community Center of the Communist Political Association in New York. The Lincoln Douglass Club in December 1944 had written a letter to the British manufacturer explaining that "Nigger Brown" was not a proper name for a color, but a "derogatory term affecting the lives of some thirteen million Americans and yes, even effecting the war effort."

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT
FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMITTEE

In the "New Republic" for February 19, 1945, there appeared an article entitled, "Trying to Wreck the FEPC," by IDA FOX, who is affiliated with subject organization. She condemned Senator TAFT'S Fair Employment Practices Committee bill as meaningless legislation. On February 20, 1945, subject organization submitted another "Report to the Nation" in which it was pointed out that reaction to Senator TAFT'S bill was swift and emphatic. This report emphasized that now more than ever before the public must be made to understand the issues and to lend their support as individuals and through their organizations. Since February 27, 1945, delegations from various States have been coming to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of personal contacts with senators and representatives to obtain additional support for permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee legislation.

On March 16 and 17, 1945, repeat performances of a musical comedy "The Devil to Pay" were held at the Howard Theatre in Washington, D. C., to raise funds for subject organization.

An article in the Pittsburgh Courier March 3, 1945, stated that prospects of enactment in this Congress of the Norton Bill to create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee appeared to be no better than those which faced similar bills in the last Congress. According to this article, the House will pass this bill by majority vote which will cut across party and sectional lines but a filibuster looms against it whenever it reaches the Senate and a motion is made for its consideration by that body.

It was announced in the Chicago Defender on March 10, 1945, that as inter-racial delegations from Illinois and Minnesota arrived in Washington, D. C., during the previous week to urge passage of the permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, battle lines were drawn for the coming Fair Employment Practices Committee fight in both the House and the Senate. Vice President HARRY S. TRUMAN advised the delegates of the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee to "seek converts in both Houses from those opposed to it."

In addition to TRUMAN, who told the Minnesota group, "I am with you," support for Fair Employment Practices Committee legislation has been promised by Senator JOSEPH BALL of Minnesota, DEWIS CHAVEZ of New Mexico, and SCOTT LUCAS of Illinois. Senator TAFT is the leader of the opposition in the Senate.

Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, who visited with the Minnesota delegates, told the group that she believed that a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee was very necessary to protect minority groups. (U)

In connection with the presentation of "The Devil to Pay" at the Howard Theatre, it was related in the Washington Afro-American March 10, 1945, that Mrs. EUGENE MEYER of the Washington Post had added her name to the list of patrons, and declared that she thought it was a splendid thing when young people could unite and do good and also get a lot of fun out of it.

About three-fourths of the delegates from Minnesota and Illinois were Negroes, and the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee praised the beneficial effect of such delegations coming here at their own expense to express the "back home" views to their representatives in Congress.

The Washington Tribune on March 10, 1945, announced that Congressman WILLIAM L. DAWSON of Chicago, and GEORGE JOE SOK, attorney and assistant chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Committee would discuss the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee on the evening of March 10, 1945, at the Mu-So-Lit Club, 1327 R Street, Northwest.

The introduction of a bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee on a voluntary basis without enforcement powers as proposed by Senator ROBERT TAFT of Ohio made new hearings in the Senate necessary. Senator CHAVEZ is chairman of the Subcommittee on Education and Labor. On March 12, 13, and 14, 1945, he held hearings in room 357 of the Senate Office Building. During the course of the three days during which these hearings were held, there were thirty-two witnesses who appeared for testimony. They represented religious, labor, civil, business, and industrial groups, and also the Government.

In connection with these hearings, the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee issued releases on March 11 and 12, 1945. They stated that in opening the hearings, Senator CHAVEZ, one of the sponsors of S-101, which distinguishes it from Senator TAFT'S bill, S-459, said:

end may be too late. Already three months of the new Congress have gone by and permanent Fair Employment Practice legislation is still stalled in the committee. Further delay can be fatal.

"Unless Negro Americans can win a permanent Fair Employment Practice now, the price of failure will be unemployment and bread lines in the post-war era."

Confidential Informant T-4 advised that on March 14, 1945, a Mrs. ~~MARY WEITZMAN~~, who identified herself as on the committee to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, told SYLVIA BEITSCHER, co-manager of the Washington Bookshop, that the committee had scheduled a conference for Friday and Saturday, March 16 and 17, 1945, but that ticket sales had not been progressing very well. WEITZMAN declared that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Anti-Poll Tax Committee have been assisting in selling tickets, and she wondered whether or not the Bookshop would also render its assistance. BEITSCHER told WEITZMAN that the Bookshop would do everything possible to help the committee.

On March 13, 1945, Representative JOHN RANKIN of Mississippi delivered an address before the House of Representatives in which he stated that the New York State Fair Employment Practice law would go down in history as the greatest betrayal of White Americans of New York that that state has ever known. RANKIN said, "The object of it is the persecution of White Americans and to finally drive them from the business world. Now the Congress of the United States is being asked to support this persecution of American businessmen throughout the country by the passage of the bill to make permanent the so-called Fair Employment Practices Committee which has been set up here in Washington without any legal authority whatever and which is diverting its time to harrasing white Americans throughout the country who are trying to carry on their business affairs while their sons are fighting and dying to save this republic."

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN

VENICE SPRAGGS stated in the Chicago Defender February 24, 1945, that Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, named "woman of the year" by the National Council of Negro Women, and fifteen additional nationally prominent women nominated to its 1944 honor roll, were received by President MAY McLEOD BETHUNE at a reception held in their honor at national headquarters the previous Saturday. The affair brought together women of many nationalities, races, and creeds, which President BETHUNE pointed out is one of the objectives of the National Council. "This building is dedicated to the united service of mankind where women of every race,

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

WFO FILE NO. **100-5578**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 2/20/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/16, 17/45	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1em; display: inline-block;"></div> LHDW:GW
TITLE FOREIGN INSPIRED AGITATION AMONG AMERICAN NEGROES IN THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Current developments set forth regarding foreign inspired agitation among American Negroes in the Washington Field Division.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. 100-13551
Report of Special Agent
dated January 20, 1945, at Washington, D. C.

*cc - eni, 92
EHW - IT
3-27-45*

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

This report summarizes current developments with regard to foreign inspired agitation among the American Negroes in the Washington Field Division for the period from January 20, 1945, to February 20, 1945.

AGITATION BY ORGANIZATIONS

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <div style="text-align: center;"><i>[Signature]</i></div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 1 - Bureau 1 - G-2 MDW 1 - ONI, PHC 2 - Washington Field		100-135-53-204 RECORDED 3/25/45	RECORDED 3/25/45

76 JUL 14 1945

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN

It was announced in the PITTSBURGH COURIER on January 20, 1945, that an invitation to its open house on inauguration day, January 20, 1945, had been sent by the National Council of Negro Women to Congressional leaders, government officials, and friends.

The Council's headquarters building at 1318 Vermont Avenue, N.W. was recently dedicated by Mrs. ROOSEVELT.

According to an article in the WASHINGTON Afro-AMERICAN on January 20, 1945, the National Council of Negro Women had warned that "a revitalized coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats in the 79th Congress is a threat to all proposals which would benefit colored and other minorities. The coalition strength was evident as Democratic leadership was split on a moment's notice and Republicans followed along with votes of the "deep south" on the setting up of a committee to investigate unAmerican Activities as a permanent committee of Congress, according to the Council. The Council described the reshuffled Dies Committee as a danger to prospects for a permanent FEPC, and the Council pointed out that anyone challenging an employer's discrimination among colored persons might find himself challenged in the erstwhile Dies Committee, currently supported by men opposed to the anti-discrimination of an FEPC. Moreover, the Council warned that pending legislation for the abolition of the poll tax is also jeopardized by any reactionary coalition. The Council gave notice that colored women must be on their guard more than ever before to help guide the policies of new members of Congress, and that they must let Congressmen and Senators know either in person or by letter exactly how they feel. The Council has advised colored women that only regular and vigorous expression of opinion can prevent the forming of coalition groups which forget their responsibilities to the people.

According to the WASHINGTON TRIBUNE on February 10, 1945, Mrs. MARY BETHUNE, head of the National Council of Negro Women, requested confirmation of AUBREY WILLIAMS to head the Rural Electrification Administration. Mrs. BETHUNE stated that unless WILLIAMS was confirmed as REA chief, negro people in general, and negro farmers in particular, would see a stunning set-back to the cause of liberalism. Mrs. BETHUNE mentioned that she and Mr. WILLIAMS had worked together for years in the National Administration and that she had noted that frequently Mr. WILLIAMS fought for negro youth so that they might enjoy benefits being enjoyed by others under the program. Mrs. BETHUNE called upon all negroes to insist that their Senators stand firmly for the WILLIAMS confirmation and that they repudiate his opponent, irrespective of their party.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO.

100-23578

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 12-9-46	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-11-43; 5-31-43; 6-6-43; 27-8-43; 8-15-43; 19-20-43; 28-29-43; 11-29-44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] CMC
TITLE [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED]
highly confidential informant advised subject admitted being "consistently pro-Russian for the last three years". **[REDACTED]**

- P -

REFERENCE: Teletype to Bureau, dated 5-31-46.

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. B. Hooker</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - Newark 2 - New York 2 - Washington 2 - Los Angeles	100-345170-3 F B I 37 DEC 28 1946 RECORDED & INDEXED 29
	SE 6 16-57460-1

51 FEB 10 1947.

stated that he tried to shed a little of his own blood to help get rid of HITLER but Uncle Sam would not accept him. He concludes by saying that he is now a pacifist again and accordingly opposed to World War III for which certain factions in this country are so diligently preparing. He states that because of his experiences during World War I and II he knows that wars are prepared and can be avoided.

[REDACTED] advised that his broadcasts under the sponsorship of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] with regard to the broadcasts themselves. [REDACTED] warmly endorsed and stated that [REDACTED] were firm and courageous supporters in the principles of free speech. He said that they had never sought to influence the character of his broadcasts. He reported that a new series of broadcasts was being worked out and would be announced as soon as possible.

[REDACTED] based his broadcast on two articles appearing in the New York "Times" of March 27, 1946, on human rights and freedom. These articles were the speeches of Mrs. ROOSEVELT and ANDREI VISHINSKY, Chief Russian Delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, delivered at the London session of the United Nations General Assembly. The speeches, according to [REDACTED] shed new light on the different conceptions of democracy held by Russia and America. He said the occasion of the speeches was a recommendation by the Committee on Refugee Problems that refugees should determine for themselves whether or not they wished to return to their native lands. VISHINSKY endeavored to have this recommendation amended so as not to permit the dissemination of propaganda amongst refugees and displaced persons against the interests of the organization of the United Nations or its members, or propaganda against returning to their native countries. Mrs. ROOSEVELT'S speech asserted that freedom of man required that such propaganda not be prohibited. VISHINSKY attacked Mrs. ROOSEVELT'S position on the grounds that there is no such thing as unlimited freedom. [REDACTED] commented that VISHINSKY'S remarks could be readily understood, as well as the fine remarks of ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. He said he was not informed as to how this matter was settled but stated "I think however, regardless of my own opposition to all attempts to restrict the free flow of opinion in this or any other country, if I had been a party to this debate I would have been tempted to vote against allowing hatred to be preached, against allowing new arguments to be advanced for the perpetuating of present and for the making of still bigger conflicts. I think I would have sat down hard on that."



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 24, 1943

JFB/AKR

3:37 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: [REDACTED]
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

At the above time Special Agent [REDACTED] called from New York regarding this case which, as you will recall, is a special inquiry growing out of information transmitted to the Bureau by Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt and which she received from [REDACTED]

You will further recall that we have contacted [REDACTED] in New York on six occasions in order to obtain affidavits which she claimed to have over two months ago. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] still has not furnished the affidavits to the New York Office and, in view of the fact that this is the only remaining outstanding investigation in the matter, he desired to know whether they should again contact [REDACTED] at this time.

I referred him to [REDACTED] advice furnished on May 6, last, and pointed out that he should wait probably for a week or ten days and then, in the event [REDACTED] has not turned over the affidavits or contacted the New York Office and explained her failure to do so, he should tactfully contact her again and request to be furnished with the affidavits or at least the names of the prospective affiants in the event she did not actually have the affidavits. I pointed out to him that before this case can be closed it will be necessary either for [REDACTED] to turn over the affidavits or else admit that she has not and cannot obtain the same. The necessity for this, of course, is the fact that she has written Mrs. Roosevelt and stated she had the affidavits and it would appear that the Bureau has no alternative but to obtain the affidavits or obtain an admission from [REDACTED] that she does not have the affidavits and never did have them.

ACTION

Unless advised to the contrary the above indicated action will be taken with regard to the affidavits.



RECORDED
&
INDEXED

Respectfully, 100-168918-98

F. L. Welch,

1-16-43

It has been reported by a newspaper source that a meeting was held in New York City on Saturday evening, January 9, 1943, which was attended by approximately 25 prominent Communists. This meeting is said to have been called for the purpose of discussing the case [redacted]

[redacted] Included among the persons in attendance, according to the source, was [redacted] who, it is stated, during the course of the evening exhibited a copy of a letter sent to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [redacted] according to the newspaper source, stated that the letter was received by Mrs. Roosevelt in response to a communication which she had forwarded to that Bureau some time early in January. The subject matter of the communications was the report passed on to Mrs. Roosevelt by [redacted] indicating that one [redacted] had information which would establish that Westbrook Pegler obtains some of his material from Nazi sources. The copy of the letter to Mrs. Roosevelt mentioned above is said to have reported that the FBI had been unable to substantiate the allegation that Pegler was obtaining some of his material from Nazis. This particular allegation seems to have centered around a letter which Westbrook Pegler quoted in his column of November 28, 1942, and which he stated had been received from a tank worker in the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The letter from the worker attacked the production of the Baldwin Locomotive plant and attributed the laxity in production to some extent to union practices.

The newspaper source also stated that besides exhibiting the copy of what [redacted] described as the letter to Mrs. Roosevelt from the FBI, [redacted] also indicated to the persons in attendance at the meeting that Mrs. Roosevelt had made uncomplimentary remarks regarding John Edgar Hoover and his administration of the FBI. [redacted] in addition, claimed that Mrs. Roosevelt had been told by the President when she exhibited to him the reply of the FBI to her letter that Mr. Hoover was a Fascist and that the President made other uncomplimentary remarks concerning the Director of the FBI and Attorney General Francis Biddle. [redacted] it is reported, stated at the meeting mentioned above that all the uncomplimentary remarks concerning the Director of the FBI which were made by the President to Mrs. Roosevelt were repeated by Mrs. Roosevelt to [redacted] at the time that she made the copy of the letter available to [redacted]

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

It is a fact that the President referred information to the FBI on December 10, 1942, indicating that [redacted] had written [redacted]

100-168918-199

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would come to Philadelphia. This statement on the part of [REDACTED] is taken to mean that if the Communist Party or Lowenfels, who is a member thereof, paid her expenses she would continue to investigate the matter of [REDACTED]. She told Lowenfels that she thinks the matter is important and that her friends in Connecticut and "down below" also think it is important. With reference to the friends "down below" it is believed that she is referring to Mrs. Roosevelt. However, the allusion to friends in Connecticut is not clear. The Philadelphia office thinks it is [REDACTED] who furnished the information about [REDACTED] originally to [REDACTED] which she, in turn, forwarded to Mrs. Roosevelt. [REDACTED] however, when last heard of was residing in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Background

You will recall that this matter was originally referred to the Bureau by Mrs. Roosevelt, who transmitted correspondence received by her from [REDACTED]. An extensive investigation has been conducted and the Department has been furnished with copies of the reports and has declined to entertain prosecution, stating that there is no violation of a Federal law disclosed. Mrs. Roosevelt has been so advised.

On March 9, Mrs. Roosevelt was advised of the investigation conducted to that date and in the letter she was also informed that one person interviewed stated that [REDACTED] had told him she was a personal representative of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Two of the other persons interviewed by the Agent stated that they had received the impression that she was acting as a representative of Mrs. Roosevelt.

Information previously received reflects that [REDACTED] phoned the CP Headquarters in Philadelphia on March 11, and asked for Sam Darcy, State Secretary of the Communist Party in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and at that time talked to Ben Weiss at CP Headquarters, discussing the case with him. In that conversation [REDACTED] referred to Agents of this Bureau as "Boy Scouts."

Present Status of Case

Mrs. Roosevelt was advised by letter dated April 17, 1943, that the Department had rendered a decision indicating no Federal violation was disclosed in the activities of [REDACTED] and Mrs. Roosevelt was also informed that this Bureau is now awaiting additional affidavits which [REDACTED] states she is obtaining from Frederick (Blackie) Myers, Vice President, National Maritime Union. She has promised to turn the affidavits over to the New York office.

I thought you would be interested in the foregoing, especially since on two occasions [REDACTED] has contacted the Communist Party headquarters in Philadelphia and it now appears that she may be paid her expenses by the Party in order to continue with the investigation of this matter. This bears out the indications previously received that the Communist Party was definitely interested in pushing the investigation of [REDACTED]